

Flavor the Dressing

For Your
Thanksgiving Turkey

With
BELL'S
Spiced Seasoning

Topics of the Home and Household.

When pulling threads for hemstitching or when working towels with cross stitch embroidery, use a pair of tweezers.

If, when bread is taken from the oven, the loaves are turned upside down in the hot tins and allowed to stand a few minutes the crust will be tender and will cut easily.

The addition of a little soda mixed with a teaspoonful of cornstarch to the cream before pouring it into the tomato mixture will prevent curdling in the making of creamed tomato soup.

If you wish to drive a nail in a plastered wall, first drop the nail in boiling hot water till thoroughly heated. It may then be driven in clean, without breaking the surrounding plaster.

A chamois bag filled with powdered magnesia is very useful for polishing all silver articles. An old piece of velvet will prove wonderful for polishing silver, and a broken clothespin is a handy contrivance. Covered with a cloth, the flat, rounded tip will be more useful in working between the tines of the fork and in moldings that require more friction than a brush can give.

Young Housekeeper's Guide.

One pint of butter equals a pound.
One quart of sifted flour equals a pound.

One large pint of sugar equals a pound.
Nine large eggs equal a pound.

A pint of graham, seven and three-fourths ounces.

A pint of corn meal, ten and one-fourth ounces.

A pint of rice, fifteen ounces.

A pint of sump or coarse hominy, thirteen ounces.

A pint of tapioca, twelve ounces.

A pint of bread crumbs, eight and three-quarters ounces.

A pint of raisins, nine ounces (lightly measured).

A pint of currants, ten ounces.

A pint of brown sugar, thirteen ounces.

A pint of maple sugar broken into crumbly pieces, equals one pound and four ounces.

An ounce of butter, two level teaspoonsful.

An ounce of flour, four level tablespoonsful.

An ounce of cornstarch, three tablespoonsful (level).

An ounce of granulated sugar, two level tablespoonsful.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

Ruddy Cheeks—Sparkling Eyes—
Most Women Can Have

Says Dr. Edwards, a Well-Known
Ohio Physician

Dr. F. M. Edwards for 17 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel ailments. During these years he gave to his patients a prescription made of a few well-known vegetable ingredients mixed with olive oil, naming them Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, you will know them by their olive color.

These tablets are wonder-workers on the liver and bowels, which cause a normal action, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter in one's system.

If you have a pale face, sallow look, dull eyes, pimples, coated tongue, head aches, a listless, no-good feeling, all out of sorts, inactive bowels, you take one of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets nightly for a time and note the pleasing results.

Thousands of women as well as men take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the successful substitute for calomel—now and then just to keep in the pink of condition. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

Don't

Worry

about your digestive troubles, sick headache, tired feeling or constipation. The depression that induces worry is probably due to a disordered liver, anyway. Correct stomach ailments at once by promptly taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They aid digestion, regulate the bile, gently stimulate the liver, purify the blood and clear the bowels of all waste matter. Safe, sure, speedy. Acting both as a gentle laxative and a tonic, Beecham's Pills help to

Right The Wrong

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.

GREEKS REFUSE TO GIVE UP ARMS

The Government Rejects the Latest Demands of the Allies

FRENCH SEIZE ONE STATION

To Extend Control Over the Coast and the Islands

London, Nov. 24.—The Greek government has refused the demands of the entente allies to surrender a large quantity of arms, ammunition and military supplies, according to dispatches from Athens yesterday. Reuter's correspondent in the Greek capital cabled the following:

"The Greek government has refused the demands of Vice Admiral Du Fourmet that Greece surrender 18 field batteries of mountain artillery, with 1,000 shells for each; 60,000 munitaries, with 220 cartridges each; 140 machine guns, with ammunition, and 50 motor vans.

"Referring to Admiral Du Fourmet's contention that the cession of war material to the Bulgarians and Germans had disturbed the equilibrium, the government replies that although it does not desire to enter into the details of that operation, it must point out that the cabinet then in power could not approve of resistance to the central powers without abandoning neutrality, but duly protested. It also contends that the guns already taken by the entente are modern, while those taken by Bulgaria were obsolete.

"The reply concludes that the surrender of war materials for financial compensation or otherwise would constitute a flagrant violation of neutrality, and, moreover, that public opinion would not admit of the forces of Greece being so neutralized as to be unable to defend their vital interests if they were endangered."

Athens, Nov. 24.—French marines took charge yesterday of the Peloponnese railway station. Moreover, the sinking of the Britannic has caused other steps to be taken to end the intolerable situation by which Greece is made a German base.

Measures are being effected to neutralize the islands and obscure places that have served as enemy submarine bases.

GUYNEMER DOWNS 22D GERMAN AIRPLANE

French Aviator Adds Another Enemy to His Total, War Office Announces

Paris, Nov. 24.—Sub-Lieutenant George Gynemer, the noted French aviator, has brought down his twenty-second German airplane, according to announcement made by the French war office yesterday afternoon.

The text of the French communication on aviation follows:

"Sub-Lieutenant George Gynemer brought down yesterday, his twenty-second German airplane. The enemy machine crashed to the ground near St. Christ, in the region of the Somme.

"French bombing planes three down yesterday, numerous projectiles upon railroad stations and bivouacs, behind the enemy front in the Somme region."

TURKS MASSACRE 5,000 TO 6,000 ARMENIANS

Petrograd Dispatch Tells of Slaughter at Sivas in Turkish Armenia

London, Nov. 24.—A newspaper at Sivas, in Transcaucasia, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent in a dispatch yesterday, that the Turks have massacred 5,000 to 6,000 Armenians at Sivas, Turkish Armenia.

Reports Not True.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Evidence bearing on advanced food prices gathered by federal investigators will not be presented in the federal grand jury until some time in January, it was learned yesterday. No tangible evidence sufficient for an indictment is contained in the investigators' reports, it was said. United States District Attorney Cline said rumors that produce dealers had bought large quantities of foodstuffs then allowed them to rot in the fields or on side tracks in order to boost prices, had proven unfounded.

UNNATURALLY TIRED

Some men and many women feel tired all the time. This is not natural. Fatigue following work or great exertion is normal but to be constantly tired indicates a diseased condition, usually thin blood. Backache generally follows the system with the enriched blood, the heart stops its alarming palpitations, color returns to cheeks and lips.

Nothing more is needed except sunlight, good air, proper food and rest. If you do not know exactly what rules to follow in these matters write today to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for booklets on the blood and diet. Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

MOTHER OF FOUR CHILDREN

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Kept Her Well and Strong.

Lincoln, Illinois.—"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for ten years with good results and I have four healthy children. This summer I was in a very run down condition and the very hot weather seemed more than I could stand, but I commenced taking your Compound in June and from then until September 25th, when my last baby was born, I got along much better than I had before.



My baby was a girl and weighed 14 pounds at birth, and I recovered very rapidly which I am sure was due to your medicine. I am well and strong now, nurse my baby and do all my work. I had the same good results with your medicine when needed before my other children came and they are all healthy. My mother has taken your medicine with equal satisfaction. She had her last child when nearly 44 years old and feels confident she never would have carried him through without your help, as her health was very poor."—Mrs. T. F. Cloyd, 1355 North Gulick Ave., Decatur, Ill.

Expectant mothers should profit by Mrs. Cloyd's experience, and trust to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Free confidential advice had by addressing Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

BANKERS OF ALLIES WANT CHINESE LOAN EXPLAINED

British, French, Russians and Japanese Say It Violates Agreement—Is Political, Not Industrial.

Pekin, Nov. 24.—The British, French, Russians and Japanese bankers of the quintuple group have sent a letter to the minister of finance saying that the loan arranged for with Chicago banks violates article 17 of the reorganization loan agreement of April 26, 1913. The letter declares the loan is political and not industrial and asks for an explanation.

The protests are not a surprise. It was assumed some such protest would be entered. Every precaution, however, was taken not to violate any agreements, and both the Peking foreign office and the American state department considered all phases of other contracts. Article 17 of the reorganization loan of April 26, 1913, which is said to have been violated, is declared to have no applicability because that refers to the salt tax, while the new loan is secured by the wine and tobacco tax. Moreover, it is contended whatever rights the quintuple group might have, it is not in a position to assume them, as it has been unable to advance money to China in several instances since the financial stringency in Europe began. The loan was entirely for industrial and not for political purposes, as charged in the protests.

ANALYSES AND ASSAYS OF ROCKS.

What the Geological Survey Can Do with Your Specimens.

The question is frequently asked of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, "What is the difference between an assay, an analysis, and an expert examination of a specimen of rock or mineral—such a specimen as may be sent to the geological survey by anyone who has found or thinks he has found a valuable mineral?" Most of the survey's correspondents ask for assays of their specimens, others ask for analyses, and few appear to distinguish between the two. The geological survey can make an assay, or an analysis, or an expert examination of a specimen for private parties; it can, however, make a visual inspection of a specimen, or it can make a simple chemical test to determine whether the specimen contains a commercial amount of some valuable mineral, such as potash. Ninety-nine out of every hundred specimens submitted to the survey are found to be commercially valueless. A complete analysis of a rock that is composed of many different kinds of minerals requires the more or less continual attention of a chemist for a month or six weeks, and such work is done by the survey only in connection with its own scientific investigations. An assay, on the other hand, is usually a fire test made to determine the exact test metal content of an ore specimen. The geological survey makes no assays for private parties.

The survey has recently reprinted its bulletin 422, by W. F. Hillebrand, entitled, "The Analysis of Silicate and Carbonate Rocks." This is a revision of bulletin 305, which was so highly valued in Germany that it was translated and republished. It contains a detailed description of the analytical methods employed in the laboratory of the United States geological survey and represents the experience gained in the analysis of more than a thousand igneous rocks alone. These analyses have been carried to a degree of completeness previously unknown, by methods that have been carefully tested and proved, some of them devised in the survey.

A copy of the bulletin No. 422 may be obtained on application to the director of the geological survey, Washington, D. C.

An Old Foot.

Jones—that is not his name, but it will do—had the misfortune to get in the way of an automobile driven by a lady on Van Ness avenue, and was taken to a hospital, but his injuries were not serious, so he was immediately removed to the police station, where his assailant was being held. And as soon as Jones got there the lady started in to impress him with the fact that blame for the accident was all his.

"You know, Mr. Jones," she said, "you must have been walking carelessly. I am a very careful driver. I have been driving a car for seven years."

"You've got nothing on me, ma'am," said Jones politely. "I've been walking for thirty-four years."—Argonaut.

STATE REGULATION OF WAGES, HOURS, ETC.

Was Considered at Convention of National Municipal League in Springfield, Mass.—Committee on Franchises Reported.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 24.—State or municipal regulation of wages, hours and conditions of employment of public utility employees, was discussed in a report presented to-day to the National Municipal league convention by Delos F. Wilcox, chairman of the committee on franchises, who was for several years chief of the bureau of franchises of the New York state public service commission for the first district.

The interest of the public in the continuity of operation of public utilities is sufficient, says the report, to warrant the employment of legal measures to prevent strikes, especially on street railway and telephone systems, but the committee recognizes that the right to strike cannot be taken away from such employees until the public in some way guarantees that the employees' interests as to wages, hours of labor and conditions of work will be conserved.

In discussing the right of corporations to earn a fair return, the committee points out that in some cases public utility services are worth more to the consumers have to pay for them, and that the public might well afford to pay higher rates, if revenues at existing rates were insufficient to afford the employee a living wage and the corporation a living income.

The committee was in favor of inserting certain general clauses in franchise grants, not determining specific schedules of wages, hours and conditions, but establishing a definite method for the settlement of labor disputes as they may arise.

The report continues:

"The committee does not favor the principle of fixing wages and hours of labor in specific cases by legislative act without investigation. Legislation, like franchise contracts, should concern itself primarily with the establishment of general principles and the creation of means for the amicable settlement of specific disputes as they arise. The committee feels some doubt as to the particular character of the tribunal upon which should be conferred the authority to settle these disputes, but in view of the control already exercised by the public service commissions over rates, a matter that is virtually connected with the problem of wages, hours and conditions of labor, it reaches the conclusion that experimentally the far-reaching powers necessary to enforce the demands of the public for continuity of service by the prevention of strikes should be conferred upon these regulatory commissions."

Besides Dr. Wilcox, the signers of the report are Prof. William M. Leiserson, head of the public service bureau of Toledo university; Robert Treat Paine of Boston; Dr. Horatio M. Pollock of Albany; Charles Richardson of Philadelphia and Clinton Rogers Woodruff also of Philadelphia, who for more than 20 years has been secretary of the National Municipal league.

CRITICIZED CANDIDATES

Because Guilty of "Careful, Geographical Distribution of Utterances."

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 24.—To the women of the East who are working for equal suffrage a "certain sense of insult" was brought out in the recent political campaigns, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw said last night, speaking here at an open meeting in connection with the annual convention of the New York state Woman Suffrage party. Presidential candidates were guilty of "careful, geographical distribution of their utterances," Mrs. Laidlaw asserted, as they favored women's suffrage in some states and opposed it in others. In Lee county, Va., a considerable industry has been built up following the road improvements in the shipment of tan bark, extract wood, and pulp, products which could not be profitably hauled over the unimproved roads. The improved highway system has attracted buyers of farm products who travel from farm to farm and furnish a new cash market for the farmers. There has been a 25 per cent increase in bargains sold by a county vehicle factory.

In Wise county, Va., social conditions have been bettered since the good roads were constructed, many farmers along the improved highways having built new homes or improved old ones, adding sanitary conveniences. School attendance has increased materially, but since compulsory attendance regulations went into effect about the time the improved roads were completed, the influence of the two factors could not be determined separately. Several school consolidations have been made.

Automobile registrations in Franklin county, N. Y., increased from 371 before the road improvement in 1912 to 833 after road improvement in 1914, and two automobile bus lines connecting distant towns in the country were established as soon as the improved roads were opened.

There has been a notable stimulation of dairying and general diversification on the farms of Dallas county, Ala., since the improvement of the roads of that county.

In the section of Lauderdale county, Miss., where most of the roads have been improved, the school attendance increased from 72 per cent of the enrollment in 1912, just after the road work started, to 81 per cent. Several school consolidations have been effected.

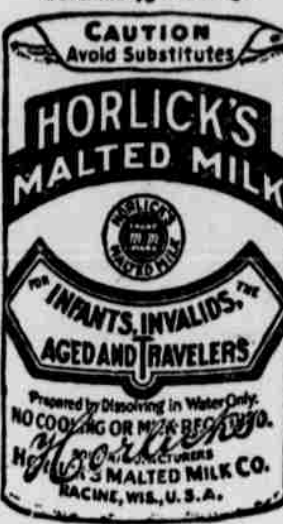
In Manatee county, Fla., which produces chiefly fruits and vegetables, these products could not be hauled over the sandy roads before the improvement was made, except at prohibitive cost. In the one year, 1912-13, following the completion of the good roads, the area in vegetables increased about 1,500 acres. The products of the county, the study shows, are now hauled to railway points much more cheaply than formerly.

Do the "Red Beds" of Wyoming Contain Potash Salt?

The embankment of Wyoming is known chiefly for its extensive phosphate beds, which are supposed to have been derived in some manner from animal remains. The rocks contain abundant fossils, many of which are phosphatic, and all of which prove that the embankment of western Wyoming were deposited in the sea. Recent study of the eastward extension of the embankment in Wyoming shows that along the east margin of this ancient sea, or throughout the Bighorn mountain region, the climate was probably more arid than that of any part of Wyoming to-day. By long evaporation beds of gypsum were deposited at some places in

Protect Yourself!

Get the Round Package
Used for 1/2 Century.



HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Made from clean, rich milk with the extract of select malted grain, malted in our own Malt Houses under sanitary conditions. Infants and children thrive on it. Agrees with the weakest stomach of the invalid or the aged. Needs no cooking nor addition of milk.

Nourishes and sustains more than tea, coffee, etc. Should be kept at home or when traveling. A nutritious food-drink may be prepared in a moment. A glassful hot before retiring induces refreshing sleep. Also in lunch tablet form for business men. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price Take a Package Home

women now have, the political recognition that voting women have of necessity gained, the New York state campaign can move forward with a greater certainty of success than ever before."

WHAT GOOD ROADS DO.

Increase School Attendance, Improve Social Conditions, and Enlarge Business Transactions.

A 15 per cent increase in the proportion of the available children attending schools took place following the construction of good roads in eight counties studied by the office of public roads and rural engineering of the department it is shown in a recent publication of the office, department bulletin No. 393. The improvement in roads was followed also in several of the counties the report shows, by consolidation of a number of the little one-room schools into graded schools, which give the pupils better educational advantages; by development of various industries; and by social improvements due to easier intercourse. These improvements are related to increases in land values and decreases in hauling costs, effects also traced to the construction of improved roads. The studies were made in Spotsylvania, Dinwiddie, Lee, and Wise counties, Va.; Franklin county, N. Y.; Dallas county, Ala.; Lauderdale county, Miss.; and Manatee county, Fla.

In Spotsylvania county, Va., the average per cent of the enrollment before the roads were improved was 77 per cent. Several small schools were consolidated. Between 1909, the year preceding the building of good roads, and 1913, the year following their completion, the shipment of forest products, the principal products of the county, increased more than 78 per cent. The increase during this period in the poultry business in the county was 77 per cent, and in dairying 110 per cent.

In Dinwiddie county, Va., the average daily attendance of children for 13 schools on the improved roads was 63.4 per cent of enrollment in 1912-13, while the average attendance for all other schools in the county was 56 per cent.

Several school consolidations have been effected, larger school buildings have been constructed, and pupils have been transported to school at the expense of the educational system since the road improvements were made. Truck gardening and dairying, which were profitable only within three miles of the principal market town of the county before the road improvement, are now carried on profitably within seven miles.

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arms of this sea to a thickness as great as 100 feet. It is a question of practical importance whether beds of salt, and perhaps of potash salt, may also have been deposited in this formation and whether they may now be found below the surface. The United States geological survey, department of the interior, urges that oil men, in drilling through the Chugwater and embankment beds in Wyoming collect samples of drillings and of brines and submit them to the survey for examination as to their possible potash content.

A paper by D. Dale Condit, describing the relations of the embankment and Chugwater formations in central Wyoming, and designated professional paper 98-0, may be obtained on application to the director of the U. S. geological survey.

Brief Notes.

Birds migrating at night average longer flights than the day migrants. The laxative properties of fruit and vegetables are not destroyed by canning them.

By the use of hopperdozers as many as 300 bushels of grasshoppers have been collected on 100 acres of alfalfa.

The night hawk performs the longest migration journey of any land bird. Its trip is 7,000 miles, from the Yukon to Argentina.

A way of making a delicious table sirup from muscadine grapes is announced by the United States bureau of plant industry.

The files of the United States department of agriculture contain more than 1,000,000 cards concerning the distribution and migration of North American birds.

There has not been a serious general outbreak of the Rocky mountain locust since 1880, and this particular grasshopper has ceased to be a pest of any great importance.

The juice of grapes, apples, and many other fruits can be concentrated without heat by means of the freezing method developed by the United States department of agriculture.

The roundheaded apple tree borer may be greatly reduced in numbers by destroying the common service tree when in proximity to orchards. It has been found that the tree is a favorite food plant of the insect.

The Arctic tree holds all records for length of migration. When the young are full grown the entire family leaves the Arctic regions and several months later is found skirting the edge of the Antarctic continent.

"To-day is a King" You are working to-day; insure to-day. You may not work to-morrow; perhaps you cannot insure to-morrow. 67th year. National Life Ins. Co. of Vt. (Mutual). S. S. Ballard, general agent, Rialto block, Montpelier, Vt.

HELPFUL HAIR HINTS

Worthy the Attention of Everyone Who Would Avoid Dandruff, Itching Scalp, Gray Hairs and Baldness.

"What will stop my hair coming out?" Reply: Parisian Sage is the best remedy for hair and scalp trouble; said to prevent baldness, grayness and dandruff.

"Before going to bed, I always rub a little Parisian Sage into my scalp," says a woman whose luxuriant, soft and fluffy hair is greatly admired. This stops itching scalp, keeps the hair from falling out and makes it easy to dress attractively.

Beautiful, soft, glossy, healthy hair for those who use Parisian Sage. You can get a bottle of this inexpensive French hair dressing from the Red Cross Pharmacy and druggists everywhere, with guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.—Adv.

DO YOUR HANDS ITCH AND BURN

Because of Eczemas, Rashes, Chaps, Itchings, Etc.? If So

CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA OINTMENT

Will afford instant relief and quickly heal even when all else has failed. On retiring bathe the hands freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

Dry, and rub Cuticura Ointment gently into the skin for a few minutes. Wipe off surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper or leave it on and wear old gloves or soft bandage during night.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 14, Boston. Sold throughout the world.